Vishinsky: Meet Us Half-Way On Arms Cut; Gross Balks

UNITED NATIONS, April 8.—The Soviet Union today appealed to the U. S. to meet it "half way" on the question of disarmament, but encountered the stubborn mulishness of the U. S. delegation. Soviet delegate Andrei Vishinsky offered to support the U. S.-sponsored arms reduction resolution in the General Assembly with but two amendments. He said that his government would abandon its own resolution in "an effort to reach agreement," declaring:

Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXX, No. 71 (8 Pages)

New York, Thursday, April 9, 1953

Price 10 Cents

"You asked for deeds and they have been forthcoming. Where are yours? We were hopeful that you would show a willingness to produce deeds." The two amendments offered by the Soviet Union and supported by India and Indonesia, were to strike out praise of the Disarmarent Commission's previous work, and to delete reaffirmation of the 1951 disarmament resolution adopted over Soviet objections in Paris.

The Assembly accepted the first amendment without a vote, but rejected the second amendment by 33 to 10, with 13 abstentions.

U. S. delegate Ernest A. Gross, in the debate on the Soviet unity proposal, said it would "turn back the clock" and rejected the Soviet amendment.

The U. S.-sponsored resolution was then passed, but at the expense of the support of key Asian nations.

Lambertus N. Palar, delegate for Indonesia, declared in the debate before the vote that "the Soviet amendments may well provide a starting point, a sound working basis from which progress may be made." India's V. K. Krishna Menon, announcing support of the Soviet position, declared that it seemed to create an atmosphere for East-West conciliation.

In presenting the Soviet offer, Vishinsky declared:

"In submitting our amendments the Soviet delegation would like to point out that, in an effort to reach agreement on this crucial question, our delegation deems it possible not to press for adoption of its resolution discussed in the Political Committee, where it did enlist considerable support from a number of delegations."

"The Soviet delegation is prepared to vote for the draft approved by the Political Committee provided the amendments we have submitted find acceptance.

VISHINSKY

"The Soviet delegation wishes to avail itself of this opportunity to express the hope that other delegations will meet these proposals half-way just as the Soviet delegation is endeavoring to meet half-way the authors of the other resolution in an effort to reach agreement on so momentous a question—which may open the door to agreement on other questions outstanding."

U. S. SHOCKS COMMISSION

GENEVA, April 8.—India charged today that the U. S. de-

(Continued on Page 6)

WANTED: 3,000 WORKERS FOR PEACE

The New York State Freedom of the Press Committee, a voluntary group of representatives of local committees, yesterday called on Worker supporters to come out in force this weekend to help New Yorkers reach their goal in The Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign. The committee said:

History, in the form of renewed negotiations for peace in Korea, has once again confirmed the courageous struggle of The Worker and Daily Worker in behalf of the needs and hopes of the American people.

For two years and more, these working class newspapers have been crusading almost alone—among newspapers in our country—for an end to the tragic slaughter in Korea.

For us who have been devoting ourselves to spreading the readership of The Worker and Daily Worker, the events of the past week support our deep conviction that their greater circulation is vital to the struggle of the American people for peace, as it is for democracy, civil rights and the economic welfare of all working people.

But while we note with satisfaction that another historic campaign waged by The Worker and Daily Worker is making progress, we must also note that at the very same time the existence of these papers is placed in danger.

As is known, circulation—especially of The Worker—depends in large part upon the success of the annual campaigns early in the year. Most subscriptions run out during the campaign period. They must be renewed, and new subs obtained—or the effect on circulation is disastrous.

As of today, after two months of campaigning, we have gathered only some 5,000 Worker subs out of a goal of 13,000. During this period, more than 7,000 Worker subs have run out in New York. Thus, instead of the campaign resulting in increased circulation, which it must do, circulation has actually been lost.

The lag in the campaign in New York has hurt nationally. Where readers outside of our state have reached two-thirds of their Worker goal, we have reached little more than a third.

Where readers outside of New York have obtained as many Worker subs as they did last year, we in New York have only about 40 percent as many as last year.

As regards the Daily Worker, hardly half the goal of 1,500 subs has so far been reached. The rest of the country has nearly 90 percent.

What is the problem? It is that far too few supporters of The Worker and Daily Worker have yet engaged in this campaign. No more than 500 people have obtained the 5,000 Worker subs.

They have found that those whose subs expire renew at once. They have found that many former readers are ready to become regular readers again. They have found there are many co-workers, friends, neighbors, fellow-members of various organizations ready and anxious to read the paper once they are introduced to it.

Our experience shows the job of reaching goals set can be done. We need much more cooperation in doing it.

We ask that:

• 2,000 readers come out this weekend in all areas of the city to help spread the special issue on the fight to save the lives of the Rosenbergs, and get at least one sub each.

• These 2,000, and another 1,000, go out to get at least one sub this week, and one sub for each of the next two weeks — including the weekends — to reach The Worker and Daily Worker goals.

The State Freedom of the Press Committee will present an award to the county group which completes its goals first; and the county groups will present awards to areas which complete their goals first.

We know the readers are there, and the active supporters of The Worker and Daily Worker are there to get them.

The possibilities are greater today than in a long while. We must make the most of them.

CIO, AFL Join in Asking Special Budget Hearing

By MICHAEL SINGER

The joint CIO-AFL message to Mayor Impellitteri urging a special budget hearing for labor spurred civil service unity all along the municipal front yesterday. In dozens of city departments where workers face dismissal, speed-up and elimination of their promised 40-hour week, the demand of the City CIO and AFL Central Trades and Labor was greeted with enthusiasm.

It was the first time in City Hall history that the two major labor organizations had joined in such a demand.

The telegram from James C. Quinn, secretary of the AFL Central Trades and Labor Council, and Morris Iushewitz, secretary-treasurer of the City CIO Council, was wired to the Mayor Tuesday night.

At City Hall Impellitteri's executive secretary, Jack Tierney, said the wire had not been received. The Mayor is expected to dismiss the joint labor plea on the ground that Monday's session, first of three-day budget hearing, has been reserved for city workers and civil service organizations. A City Hall spokesman contended that this "should be sufficient for labor's desire to be heard."

The AFL and CIO telegram told the Mayor:

"We have no quarrel with the usual system of public hearings of the Board of Estimate but we do feel that the special interests of organized labor among city

(Continued on Page 6)

Steel Union Board Meets April 27 on Wage Demands

— See Page 3 —

CUBA, ARGENTINA GROUPS URGE ROSENBERG CLEMENCY

Leading trade unions of Cuba and prominent individuals and organization in Argentina have urged President Eisenhower to grant clemency to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, it was learned yesterday by the National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case.

Cablegrams were sent to the President by Cuba's Union of Textile Workers, Union of Weavers, Metal Workers Union, Barbers Union, Auto Workers, Laundry Workers, Furniture Workers, Hospital Workers, Liquor Workers, Transport Workers, Telephone Workers and Graphic Arts Workers.

An appeal to Eisenhower was also sent by the Havana section of the Democratic Federation of Women.

In Argentina, those sending cables, messages and petitions to President Eisenhower included: the Argentinian Organization of Women; the Argentinian League for the Rights of Man, Jose Marial, dramatic critic, playwright and leader of the Independent Theater Movement; Horacio Klapenoach; poet; Roberto Canda, journalist of the Institute of Economics; Maria Rosa Oliver, writer; Dr. Sanson Drusaroff, scientist, and Augustin Cuzzani, attorney.

AEC Proposes to Let Private Firms Use Atom Power

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Atomic Energy Commission announced today that it had drafted a proposal, approved by President Eisenhower, to let private industry invest in atomic power.

LIFE IN GUATEMALA'S BANANA LANDS

By HELEN SIMON

GUATEMALA CITY (Airmail).—The United Fruit Co. distributes a shiny, much-illustrated folder to all takers. But the impression of enlightened benevolence which this folder is intended to convey disappears rapidly when one views the company's plantations and talks with its workers.

Illustrated in the folder are handsome wooden homes, mounted on piles, for workers. They appear much better than the huts of mud or sticks in which the average Guatemala. Here one discovers that

But take a trip to Tiquisate—the Pacific terrain of UFCO's subsidiary, the Compania Agricola de Guatamala. Here one discovers that each house contains 7-12 families and that each family, often with as many as 10 members, must crowd into a tiny room.

The folder boasts that the CAG maintains 36 schools in Tiquisate. But on arrival one finds one real school. The other "schools" are held under living quarters, exposed to the elements, amidst drippings and dirt. There are no desks, and the children must bring their own stools or sit on the ground.

The folder makes much of company commissariats, which sell various necessities at or below cost. But it does not mention that the lower-priced articles are rationed per worker without taking into account the size of his family. Thus most must still buy the bulk of their goods at market prices. Nor does it mention that the low price, say, of corn is made possible by the fact that the company does not permit its workers to sell their surplus crops (raised on company land) on the free market, but instead buys these at low cost.

WAGES

There is truth to the company's boast that its 10,000 workers receive the highest wages paid in Guatamala to any field workers. But talk to a union man and you will get the real lowdown on how much "benevolence" this entails.

The story is reminisent of Henry Ford's "Five Dollar Day" which drew thousands of unsuspecting workers to Detroit in the twenties.

When the CAG was launched in the thirties, it was announced that wages would be $1 a day—an astronomical sum to field laborers who under Jorge Ubico's dictatorship often toiled for as little as 5 cents a day. This wage lured the necessary thousands to an almost-uninhabitable mountain area, where mosquitoes and poisonous reptiles abounded and disease ran riot.

The offer was soon cut to 50 cents on the demand of Ubico himself, who paid the workers on his own vast farms a mere 10-cent and did not welcome such competition.

The company continued to pay the 50 cents—it had to in order to keep the workers from quitting en masse when they discovered how hard and dangerous it is to work on a banana plantation.

The banana tree grows to about eight feet in height; the stem of bananas, growing near the top, weighs an average 150-200 pounds. The worker must chop the trunk and catch the bananas on his shoulder. He dare not let them fall on the ground, for if they are bruised, the company holds him responsible and many a worker was fired summarily in the old days for this crime.

Many workers are injured, many develop hernias from catching this

BRADEN

heavy weight. Before the union and Guatemala's 1947 Labor Code, injured workers were simply dumped on the scrap heap without compensation.

After the 1944 overthrow of the Ubico dictatorship, trade unions developed at Tiquisate and Bananero on the Atlantic. Through strikes and struggles these have won a daily minimum wage of $1.86—and most workers receive only that, despite company boasts that the average daily wage is $2.50.

Moreover, the company frequently cheats on the daily minimum by instituting a different system of payment—by the job rather than by the day.

For instance, the Atlantic plantations are now largely in abaca, the soil having been ruined for bananas. These banana-like plants, each consisting of 15-20 intertwined trunks, are used not for their fruit but for the strong fiber taken from their trunk. One "job" on the Kikapoo plantation consists in weeding around the base of 22 such grouped trunks. Weeds grow waist-high in a month in the tropical regions, and cleaning them out is difficutl, and dangerous, inasmuch as they are full of poisonous snakes. One such "job" is rated at 50 cents—and not many workers can manage to do more in a 10-hour day in the intense, unhealthy tropical heat.

So far Guatemala's Labor Code requires compensation only for injuries sustained at work. Disease contracted at work are not compensated, and the company still manages to rid itself of unwanted laborers by having them declared "unfit for work.

SEVERANCE PAY

The law also stipulates that workers fired unjustly must be compensated at the rate of one month's pay per year of employment. The company goes to all lengths to get around this. A fired worker finds his lights and water supply cut off. Life is made a nightmare for him. If he succumbs to the harassment and moves away, he thereby gives up his claim for compensation. In this way the company had rid itself of many of the oldest workers, worn out through years of back-breaking toil for UFCO stockholders.

After the older workers are forced out, the company brings in new workers, carefully screened in an attempt to import anti-union elements. The newcomers are warned they will be fired if they join the union. Furthermore, at Tiquisate the company has had some success in buying out union leaders—but the CGTG (the united trade union movement) now has this situation pretty well under control.

Now a new day is dawning for UFCO workers. The Land Reform law has turned the company's barracks settlements into autonomous villages, and the company can no longer threaten eviction and interfere with lights and water as a weapon against the union.

Its vast uncultivated domains are being expropriated and will be soon available for distribution. Thus when working conditions are unsatisfactory, the laborer can turn peasant-owner. The garden plots "loaned" by the company to its workers become their property, and their produce is now theirs to dispose of at will.

Despite the company's screams of outrage, the expropriation is being carried on with great fairness. Not only will it be compensated to the value for which the land was assessed for tax purposes, but in Tiquisate it will be allowed to retain 61,533 acres—only 28,805 of which are now actually in use. (19,540 in bananas, 3,578 in pastures, 3,345 in cultivated woods, including the oil-rich African Palm, 2,342 in buildings, installations, etc.) Thus there will be ample room for rotation, and a wooded expanse to the north, which the

PATTERSON

company claims is needed for a shelter belt, remains.

The 207,400 acres being expropriated (plus 28,585 acres on which the company had "squatted" but which belonged to the nation) will benefit some 10,000 peasants. When these uncultivated lands are in production, the whole nation will benefit.

GUATEMALA PROTESTS TO UN ON PLOTS HATCHED IN U.S.

GUATEMALA CITY, April 8.—Guatemala has charged in the United Nations that certain elements in the United States and Central America are plotting intervention in Guatemala internal affairs.

The Government also announced it was withdrawing from the Organization of Central American States (ODECA).

The message to the UN named as chief promoters of intervention former U. S. assistant secretary of state Spruille Braden, former U. S. ambassador Richard C. Patterson, Jr., and foreign minister Rafael Leonidas Trujillo of the Dominican Republic.

It said Guatemala "wants to go on record that its sovereignty is facing a serious threat."

(At the UN the Guatemalan delegation circulated the note to all members of the Security Council.)

UN DATA SHOW WALL ST. STRIPS LATIN AMERICA

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

United States monopolies are taking so much profit out of Latin America that the entire area south of the border is suffering from a lack of capital. This is a conclusion drawn from the United Nations Economic Survey for Latin America 1951-52.

The survey states, "The dollar current account deficit in 1951 exceeded 1,000 million dollars, of which Latin American payment to the United States for in interest and dividends on capital investment were 731 millions. The latter represents a 10 percent increase over 1950 remittances."

The 731 millions also represented an increase of 59 percent over the 1946-1949 annual average of Latin American payments to the United States.

Thus the survey finds in 1951 "70 percent of the dollar deficit represented profits and interest on foreign capital."

The new U. S. private capital investments in Latin America for the same year of 1951 were 157 million dollars which substracted from the 731 millions of profits means a capital loss of 574 millions for Latin America.

The result of this withdrawal of capital, plus the low prices Latin America is forced to accept for their raw materials, leaves Latin America short of the needed dollars to purchase food, machinery and commodities needed to keep their economies going.

In the light of this the Latin American government have been forced to take some measures unpopular with the financial circles of the U. S. and have been bitterly attacked in press editorials:

Some of these measures are:

• Nationalization of foreign owned enterprises; in all the cases the original capital investment had been long ago repaid but indemnization is going to be paid on the Bolivian tin mines and on the uncultivated land of the United Fruit Co. in Guatemala.

• Laws forcing a percentage of the profits to remain in the country where they were made to be reinvested.

• Barter trade in government to government deals not requiring the use of hard currency.

In Venezuela the profits have been so big (324 million dollars in 1950 and 278 millions in 1951, mainly from petroleum) that since 1950 no new net investments have been made, but all new investment needs have been met with reinvested earnings, and in 1951 20 million dollars of United States capital were withdrawn in addition to profits. Although capital was invested in mining, manufacturing, public utilities and others for a total of 22 millions capital was withdrawn from petroleum in the amount of 42 millions leaving the balance of 20 millions.

Greek Seamen Assail McCarthy Ship Agreement as Periling Jobs

The New York branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions has denounced the destructive agreement made by the Greek Shipowners Association of New York and the Senate Committee headed by Senator Joseph McCarthy, forbidding the carrying of cargo by Greek-owned vessels to or between the ports of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

In telegrams to Secretary of State John F. Dulles, and to the leader of the Greek shipowners, Manuel Kulkundis, the Union pointed out that as a result of this agreement, thousands of Greek seamen will be discharged, "thus swelling the ranks of the already more than 6,000 permanently unemployed seamen in Greece."

The union denounced the agreement "as a further step in the well laid plans of American interests to restrict the free movement and participation of Greek shipping industry on a world scale, thus endangering the already tottering Greek economy."

The union stressed that the intense rivalry between American and Greek shipowners was an important factor leading to the Senator compelling the Greek shipowners to agree to wipe out a portion of their business.

Further, the union called upon the United Nations, through the office of Lester Pearson, to take action to seek abrogation of the agreement, to denounce and eliminate the continued interference of the U. S. in the internal affairs of Greece, and urged that "for the sake of the reestablishment of world peace . . . . the United Nations must take measures that will restore, expand, create greater and freer trade between all nations of the world."

Steel Union's Board Will Map Wage Demands at Conference April 27-8

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—David McDonald, president of the CIO United Steelworkers, announced today that the union's executive board and war policy committee will meet in Atlantic City April 27-28 to consider demands for the wage reopener.

The union's contracts provide the union may serve notice on wage changes "on or before" May 1. Negotiations must open within the next 30-day period. The union would be free to strike June 30 if there is no agreement.

McDonald gave no indication of the union's demands.

YOUNGSTOWN, April 8.—A strike of 100 railroad workers on a belt line serving U. S. Steel plants here forced the company to begin layoff of 10,000 workers at its Ohio Works and McDonald plant. The railroadmen, members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, insist the company negotiate a pact now.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 8.—An "unauthorized" walkout over grievances brought a shutdown of all the mines of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. William Mitch, president of United Mine Workers, Dist. 20, ordered the miners to go back and rely on regular procedure.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The International Harvester Co. today announced a one cent hourly pay cut for some 15,000 workers, under cost-of-living clauses in contracts.

DETROIT, April 8.—The cent an hour wage cut announced yesterday by General Motors was expected today to spread to other auto plants, covering 1,250,000 workers, as similar action by Ford and Chrysler was indicated.

John W. Livingston, vice-president of the UAW and director of its GM department, said, GM turned down his request to stand

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Biedenkapp, Charter CP Member, Dies

Fred Biedenkapp, a charter member of the Communist Party of the United States and a pioneer trade union builder, died Tuesday in the Montefiore Hospital, the Bronx, at the age of 76. Funeral plans had not yet been announced as this issue went to press.

Fred Biedenkapp was born and brought up in New Jersey. One of eight children, he distributed leaflets at the age of 10 alongside his father in front of the textile mills of W. Hoboken and Union City. He worked as a messenger boy in Union City at the age of 14 and led a fight for better conditions.

His life was inextricably bound up with that of the growing trade union movement. In 1898 he was a militant member of the International Association of Machinists. In 1916 he was the leader of a sugar strike of 19,000 workers along the East River in New York City.

He played a prominent role in the historic textile strikes of Lawrence, Mass.; Paterson, N. J., and New Bedford, Mass., in 1927-'28. In 1929 he was general manager of the United Shoe Workers

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THE WAGE CUT THREAT

An Editorial

A THREE-CENT HOURLY CUT for 1,300,000 railroad workers. A cut of two cents for textile workers. A cut of one cent for General Motors and possibly another 1,000,000 auto workers. Such was the news headlined in many cities this week.

The report that those cuts were in accord with a drop in the government's BLS index, an alleged measure of the cost of living, is supposed to soften the blow. The plain fact is that this claimed drop in the cost of living is not reflected in the daily experience of shoppers. Such declines as have been noted have been more than offset by rent increases, transportation hikes, new hidden taxes and increases in prices of other commodities and services not reflected much in the statistics gathered by BLS.

Millions of workers not covered by up-and-down escalator wage contracts may feel themselves fortunate as they see cuts taking effect. And even those affected may not worry too much by just a "couple of pennies." But the news is ominous. It is a a new development in the direction of building up an atmosphere for a downward trend in wages—a wage-cutting campaign like that already under way in textile.

If the employers succeed in their drive, more than pennies will be involved and many more millions of workers than those tied to downward escalators will be affected. The employers would block the proposal of the AFL's executive council to its affiliates to press for substantial wage increases—beyond cost-of-living limits—to fill the widening gap between skyrocketing productivity and a standstill, or decline, in living standards. Instead, the employers would have unions feel they are 'lucky' not to have their wages cut.

If the AFL's leaders are really serious in their proposal they ought to be equally interested in the proposals for united action of all labor.

Hugh Bryson Indicted in T-H Frameup

BRYSON

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—Hugh Bryson, president of the Marine Cooks and Stewards, was indicted today by a federal grand jury for allegedly signing falsely a Taft-Hartley non-Communist affidavit.

Bryson immediately termed the perjury charge a frameup and said:

"Frameups have become common in the maritime industry. This one will not affect the unity and solidarity of our membership."

Bryson is free on $5,000 bail.

The action against Bryson is the latest of a chain of efforts to smash his militant union. The MC&S has been the target of repeated raids by Harry Lundeberg's Sailors Union of the Pacific. Several congressional "investigating" bodies have made the MC&S a special target for red-baiting, and the National Labor Relations Board has been especially prejudicial against the union.

The latest move is apparently also influenced by the fact that Harry Lundeberg was one of the few labor leaders to back Eisenhower.

This was the second T-H affidavit indictment within a week. Earlier Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., announced that Tevis B. Schooler, recording secretary of Local 214, International Fur and Leather Workers, Cincinnati, was indicted on a similar charge.

KENYA LEADER GIVEN 10 YEARS

KAPENGURIA, Kenya, April 8.—Jome Kenyatta, leader of the Kenya Union, the organization leading the fight of the Kenya African people for political and economic rights, was sentenced today in a British imperialist court here to 10 years at hard labor.

The British judge, R. S. Thacker, arrived at the frameup trial in an armored car today to give his verdict, based on a charge that Kenyatta was the leader of the "Mau Mau" movement. Thacker read his verdict in the courtroom filled with white landowners as his bodyguard stood close by armed with tommyguns.

Immediately after Thacker left the court a security blackout was clamped on his future movements.

Court was convened in a schoolhouse barricaded behind sandbags, barbed wire and heavily armed Asjari tribesmen and European police.

The white landowners arrived at the court with guns strapped to their waists. These were

(Continued on Page 6)

Pickets Will Hit Statler Bias Today

The Greater New York Negro Labor Council will conduct another in a series of picket lines hitting job discrimination in the city's hotel industry today in front of the Statler Hotel, 33 St. and Seventh Ave., it was announced yesterday.

Since the campaign opened last winter to win jobs for Negroes, Puerto Ricans, and other jimcrowed minorities in the hotels, the NNLC has concentrated fire on the Statler, which has shown the greatest resistance to democratic hiring and upgrading.

Today's picket line will begin in front of the hotel at 5 p.m. and will continue until 6:30 p.m.

Charge Indecent Haste by Gov't Rosenberg Brief

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Emanuel H. Bloch, attorney for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, charged in Supreme Court today that the government's brief opposing a plea for a hearing to appeal the death sentence verdict was "conceived in indecent haste."

In a reply brief filed with the court, Bloch declared the government "cavalierly disposes of the issues raised by the (Rosenberg) petition without any serious attempt to meet them and by deliberately evading those which it cannot meet."

"It is not surprising, therefore," said Bloch, "that its presentation contains significant omissions and misstatements of fact and law. . . ."

The attorney for the Rosenbergs told the high court that the government attorneys, in their reply brief, filed in print form 3 days after Rosenbergs' petition for a writ of certiorari was filed on March 30, evaded the issue of the "glaring failure of the court below to acknowledge or theat with the petitioners' major allegation of perjury by David Greenglass with respect to his incapacity to have

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To Be Trained in U.S.

FT. BENNING, Ga., April 8.—Japanese military officers will start training in the U.S. in May, it was disclosed here today.

100 Picket in Rain to Protest Adenauer Visit

One hundred New Yorkers turned out in Tuesday's rain to register their protest against the visit of West German Chancellor Dr. Konrad Adenauer to our country.

The picket line marched before the swanky Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Adenauer's headquarters during his stay in New York.

Picket signs said:

"President Eisenhower: Talk with Malenkov—not with Adenauer" and "Go home—Adenauer" and "Your dollar is building a new Nazi army." Many pedestrians stopped to read the signs and to receive a leaflet.

The demonstration was called jointly by the New York Labor Conference for Peace and the German American, progressive German language publication, and received support from nationality groups in New York.

"Go Home, Adenauer—we want peace"

Andy Onda Seeks Help in Finding NY. Apartment

An apartment is urgently needed by Andy Onda, one of the Pittsburgh defendants in the state sedition and Smith Act cases, who is in New York for treatment of his serious heart ailment. Onda, his wife and two small children must move from their present quarters by April 15. As of now they have no place to move to.

The doctor has advised Onda not to walk up more than one flight daily. The apartment should either have an elevator or be on the ground floor or one flight up. Any readers who can help him find such a three-room apartment, renting about $60 a month, anywhere in the city, or nearby, please write to Box 500, Daily Worker, 35 E. 12 St., N.Y.C.

Coast Dockers Pledge Fight to Kill Smith Act

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8.—The International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union convention here today passed a resolution by an overwhelming majority pledging a ceaseless fight until the Smith Act is repealed. The vote came after more than two hours of floor discussion. The discussion, heated at times, gave full opportunity to a handful of opponents who redbaited the ILWU leadership. However, when the vote came even some of those who redbaited voted for the resolution.

One delegate, Lloyd Donnelly, of San Pedro, declared, "It's only the people who have the guts to stick their heads up who are going to be targets of these attacks. What we need in this country are 10,000 Jack Halls and Harry Bridges." Hall Hawaii regional director of the union, is now on trial under the Smith Act.

A campaign to reduce working hours in the industry was unfolded at the convention, in a resolution which also hailed the ending of the wage freeze, but warned that the bosses only permitted freezes to end because they feel ready to launch other attacks. The resolution said:

"They figure they don't need legislation to keep wages down. Our job, as it has always been, is to frustrate their program as much as possible. Our members need wage increases. Real wages are falling. We intend to keep fighting to raise living standards."

In presenting the wages-hour resolution, Bridges said:

"There may be depression days ahead at some time, maybe not, but we can't be caught flat-footed if we strive for a shorter work day. The shortening of working hours is a basic important gain for the union if take-home pay is temporarily reduced thereby."

At the opening session Monday, Bridges told the delegates:

"The political strength of labor is at an all-time low, but it is moving along a road where its political strength will come to an all-time high. In my many trips across the country I have heard more talk along the lines of labor forming its own political party than I have ever heard before. I predict with confidence that in the months ahead there will be some move made somehow, even in the top ranks of labor, toward a prespective of labor's own political party."

The officers' report deal with the following main issues:

* Twentieth Anniversary — a review of the past 20 years of ILWU achievement. A detailed section on 1951-1953 cited the ILWU-PMA Pension Plan for West Coast longshoremen, the Hawaii medical plan, the Lanai strike and the continuing fight against AFL raiders.
* An analysis relating anti-communist hysteria to problems confronting American workers, and a call for unity to fight the witch-hunt on all fronts.
* Defending the Union. This section dealt with the resistance to the many attacks on the ILWU, as including the Bridges-Robertson-Schmidt frameup, the Smith

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Eisenhower, by Today, Knows His Authority

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER promised last Thursday at his weekly press conference that he would tell the nation what he intended to do about enforcing the non-discrimination clause in all government contracts. The promise was made to Miss Alice A. Dunnigan, of the Associated Negro Press, who had asked what the President was going to do about reviving the Contract Compliance Committee, established by former President Truman. Eisenhower had no knowledge of the committee, he told Miss Dunnigan.

For the guidance of those who, like the President may not know what the Presidential Committee's function and powers were, let us consider some parts of the committe's report issued Jan. 16, 1953.

President Truman completed his appointments to the committee on Jan. 31, 1952, and directed its members to "study the rules, procedures, and practices of the contracting agencies of the Government as they relate to obtaining compliance with the Government contract provisions prohibiting . . . discrimination. . . ." A representative of each of five Government agencies — Department of Defense, Department of Labor, Atomic Energy Commission, General Services Administration, and the Defense Materials Procurement Agency — were among the ten members on the committee. The findings, then, should be authentic.

•

THE REPORT GIVES $41,000,000,000 (b) as the amount of money spent by the Government in the fiscal year ending June, 1952. Their job of policing contract provision against employment discrimination took them to the most important plants and industries in the United States, employing the bulk of the nation's labor force.

After a year's study, the committee reached this conclusion:

"If every industrial and commercial firm doing business with the Federal Government lived up to the letter of the non-discrimination clause in its contracts, bias in employment would be a problem of the past. Government contracting is so far reaching and widespread that millions of Americans in every trade and occupation are brought within the protective scope of the provision."

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In other words under authority of the Defense Production Act of 1950 and provisions of the May 3, 1945, act of Congress, the President of the United States is empowered to enforce fair employment practices wherever federal funds are spent for commodities. President Truman called attention to this Presidential power in his Executive Order 10308, establishing the committee, for "improving the means for compliance with the nondiscrimination provisions of Federal contracts."

If President Eisenhower did not know the extent of the Presidential power at the time he made his State of the Union Address on Feb. 2, 1953, and if he had not found out in the two months that elapsed between then and the press conference at which Miss Dunnigan asked her question—then let his ignorance be henceforth dispelled.

The President can follow through now on his Feb. 2 resolve in which he stated:

"I propose to use whatever authority exists in the office of the President to end segregation in the District of Columbia, including the Federal Government, and any segregation in the armed services."

Now the President can begin to use his Executive authority, through the Department of Defense, to see that the 100 big corporations who hold 59.9 percent of the "prime contracts awarded in the continental United States" drop all jimcrow hiring policies.

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RIGHT AT HOME, in Washington, D. C., the President can end the ban on Negro telephone operators in the telephone company whose most important customer is the United States Government.

Negro carpenters, bricklayers, plumbers, railroad workers, electricians, stenographers, secretaries and professionals can be given their right of "equal employment opportunities" in every state in the Union on all of the big government projects. This goes for roads, hospitals, schools, housing developments and the billion-dollar hydrogen bomb project in South Carolina.

Here is a job made to order for the times. The President does not have to go before Congress and ask for passage of an FEPC. He can use his powers under existing laws to erase job discrimination from a major portion of the nation's economy.

AMONG THE PROPOSALS which the committee made in its report are some which advocates of FEPC should act upon:

• The establishing of a "department or agency of the Government to receive and investigate complaints of violation of the non-discrimination provision in . . . contracts."

• Require by Executive Order that all firms with Government contracts display a Standard Government notice "setting forth the substance of the non-discrimination provision" and the rights of all job applicants.

• "The Federal Committee on Apprenticeship promulgate policies which will exert maximum influence to eliminate discrimination and restrictive practices from all apprenticeship programs.

• "Each agency of Government immediately establish administrative procedures to insure compliance with the non-discrimination provision." (Only two agencies, it reported, have taken token steps in this direction.)

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THIS IS TOO BIG a program for the President to forget. It involves the right of millions of workers to work.

We can join with the committee in its conclusion:

"No time is more opportune nor compelling than the present to consolidate the Nation's gains and press for complete compliance with our professions of freedom and equality. The program which the Committee on Government Contract Compliance has formulated requires positive direction and leadership. The Chief Executive can provide this leadership."

We need only add that the Chief Executive, based on his performance to date, seems to need considerable pressure before he warms to his manifest democratic duty.

Negroes on Ark. Ball Team Issue Appeal

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., April 8.—Protests continued to mount today against the Cotton States Baseball League's ousting of the Little club for refusing to release two Negro players.

The two players, James and Leander Turgeson, both pitchers, issued the following statement, in the midst of moves by Bathers' officials to appeal Monday's league decision:

"Are we fit to work in your homes and fields only? We can talk for you and help elect you when it's time for voting. When you were young, was it fair for a Negro maid to raise you? Now we're the forgotten ones. . . . You haven't been fair to us in the South. . . .

"All we want to do is play baseball for a living. This, too, is a job. We are still working for you."

Meanwhile, owners of the Bathers continued to challenge Al Haraway, league president, on his right to lift their charter. Two of the co-owners—Lewis Goltz and H. M. Britt—announced they were appealing to George Trautman, president of the Association of Minor Baseball League. Both owners said their team would take the field in Pine Bluff, Ark., on April 21, the day the season opens, thus ignoring the league decision. Their ouster, the officials claim, was done illegally and in violation of the league constitution.

A petition has also been sent to Ford Frick, the Commissioner of Baseball.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

Venezuela Underground Wins Election Battle Despite Government Terror

Special to the Daily Worker

MEXICO CITY (Airmail) — Terror rides high in Venezuela, but popular resistance is on the upsurge. It has become so strong, so universal, so unified that the Union Revolutionaria Democratica (URD), backed by the underground Communist Party (PCV) and Accion Democratica (AD), achieved victory in the elections last October which were intended as a "legalizing" window-dressing for the dictatorship of Marcos Perez Jimenez.

That victory was stolen from the Venezuelan people. The truth was suppressed and the Perez Jimenez military - police dictatorship reimposed with U. S. support.

But the impressive fact of that victory remains—it is proof that American oil barons and war makers are bound to lose their strangle-hold on the country which has such strategic importance as the world's largest exporter of oil.

That victory was achieved in the midst of an over-mounting reign of murder and jailings — Dr. Leonardo Ruiz Pineda, AD secretary, had been assassinated; 2,000 political prisoners filled jails and the disease-ridden death camp of Guasina Island in the Orinoco River; many others were exiled.

How can that victory be explained? How have the Venezuelan people surmounted such tremendous difficulties, secretly forged the unity of their democratic parties, and moved forward so impressively?

This was the question put by

your correspondent to a well-known leader of the Venezuelan Communist Party, now in exile in Mexico. Here is this leader's answer:

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"THE COMMUNIST PARTY, had been warning the democratic forces in Venezuela of the danger of a militaristic, reactionary coup d'etat, ever since mid-1946 when the government which had taken office in October, 1945, placed itself in the democratic camp, adopting quite a progressive electoral law.

"In August, 1948, the 2nd Congress of the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV) issued a forceful warning against the already - imminent danger of a coup d'etat, which we expected would lead to a terroristic dictatorship, as it has.

"Starting at the time of the coup d'etat, Nov. 24, 1948, the PCV began to prepare for underground struggle while it was still enjoying a limited legality; distributors of our publications were being jailed, our publications were being suspended, some of our leaders were exiled —but we still had certain "legal" advantages which we sought to utilize to the utmost in order to bolster the morale of the democratic movement, combining underground work with activities which were allowed.

"On April 13, 1948, our newspaper, 'Tribuna Popular,' was banned. At the end of that same month, the military dictatorship sought to decapitate the PCV by ordering the 'preventive' arrest of 25 national leaders in Caracas, and others throughout the country. They managed to capture only one in Caracas, and a few more in the states. The blow had failed.

"Ever since suspension of Tribuna Popular, the national leadership had reorganized its activities; dividing into teams, which were responsible for different tasks, and carefully protecting the national leadership.

"On May 3, 1950, the great oil workers, strike took place. On May 13, a decree was issued illegalizing the Party and liquidating almost all the oil union locals.

"The truth is that despite intensive discussion about illegality and the necessary new means of struggle, we had not enough, time to prepare ourselves, and all the measures agreed on were not applied in practice, or only partially so. Basically, among certain sectors of the PCV — especially those influenced by Juan Fuenmayor and Ricardo Martinez (later expelled—ed.)—some illusions existed regarding the Military Junta.

"Both Fuenmayor and Martinez were close to dictatorial elements, and acted as agents within the PCV. Both were in contact with one of the traitors recently convicted in Prague — Geminder, Martinez — 'Ricky'— is well known in the U. S.

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"MEASURES taken to prepare for underground work included: Houses where leaders could take refuge, where meetings could be held, appropriate places arranged for mimeograph machines, for printing presses; paper, stencils, ink etc. stored; in the eld of organization we divided the party branches into small groups which could meet without arousing suspicion; we designated leaders to replace those who might be jailed. Together with the technique of underground work, we stressed the absolute necessity of combining the underground struggle with a great mass movement — that is, to avoid isolation from the masses, combining the requirements of safety with participation of great numbers.

"We gave special attention to the publication by local and regional organizations of the PCV of mimeographed periodicals. Now more than 30 of these are being issued. The Party also publishes three printed newspapers, the most important of which is 'Tribuna Popular.'

"The difficulties have increased due to the control exercised by the militaristic government over sale of paper, ink and other printing materials.

"Our underground press is well received by the general public. It is sold by the whole party, every member having the obligation of taking a specified number of newspapers. Generally the distribution is undertaken on one particular day, fixed beforehand, throughout the territory. Despite the risks such activity involves, losses have been few.

"While 'Tribuna Papular' was still legal, it ran at a deficit. Now each issue brings in a profit, because the readers are so anxious to get copies that they frequently pay many times the price for the privilege.

"One reason why our work has brought important results is that the leadership of our party comes basically from the working class, and has been steeled in working class struggles. For instance, of 22 delegates at the 5th Conference in the Federal District, held in Venezuela recently, 11 were workers, two peasants, one an artisan, three professionals, three students and one teacher. In the oil regions, the non-proletarian percentage is extremely small. More than 50 percent of the PCV's central committee members are not only workers, but oil workers.

(To Be Continued)

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Publishers Ney Press, Inc., 35 E. 12th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7954.

Entered as second class matter Oct. 28, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
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The Worker		1.00	2.00

Daily Worker PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SATURDAY and SUNDAY BY THE PUBLISHERS NEW PRESS, INC., 35 East 12th Street, New York 3, N. Y., Telephone ALgonquin 4-7968 Cable Address "Dailywork" New York, N. Y.

President — Joseph Dermer; *Secretary-Treas.* — Charles J. Hendley

Reuther's Plan for Peace Economy

CIO PRESIDENT WALTER REUTHER has tackled the problem which the press is talking about up and down the country—must we have a depression if there is peace?

Reuther has written to the Whte House urging that Eisenhower start to plan for peace. He says a depression is "wholly unnecessary." He says we must plan against a depression.

We agree with Reuther, and we are sure, so will the whole labor movement.

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THE TALK that only war, only blood and death, can keep American labor at work is criminal talk. It is being put out to stymie the demand for a cease-fire in Korea. While it is true that $70 billion "defense spending" has provided jobs for certain sections of labor, it is also true that no American worker wants a job based on the corpses of his brothers, sons, or neighbors

It is also true that the so-called "Korean war boom" was spreading unemployment in textile, ore mining, and was hitting other consumer industries hard because of high taxes, inflation, rising rents, lower social services in the cities, etc. Somebody has to pay that $70 billion a year going to the duPonts, Morgans and Rockefellers for "defense." That somebody in the end is the American working class and the people as a whole.

As recently as February, the AFL executive council at Miami warned that despite the $70 billion being poured into "defense" production, an economic depression was on the way. So, it is not peace that brings depressions; it is not war that cures depressions even if it may alter their course for a short while.

• • •

THE ONLY REASON America has been able to postpone a depression here so far is the fact that Washington has been subsidizing exports, and grabbing the markets and plants of our "allies."

But that is coming to an end. The world wants peace. Our "allies" must increase their trade or else face economic crisis. And the ability of the American taxpayer to finance the Merchants of Death indefinitely is also coming to an end.

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REUTHER IS THEREFORE speaking for a vital need of all labor when he urges Eisenhower to plan for peace. But plan how?

FIRST, it is obvious that to plan for peace we must have peace. That means we must speed the truce in Korea and insist that the White House call off the shooting now.

SECOND, it means that we must realize that America and the Soviet Union must live together in this world, side by side; that they can mutually benefit by peace and trade. The Washington-sponsored East-West embargo is speeding depression in Europe and here at home.

THIRD, it means that Washington must start planning big public works like schools, highways, homes, slum clearance, hospitals, etc.

FOURTH, there must be a drastic cut in the wasteful orgy of spending for armaments and a reduction in taxes, especially payroll taxes, income taxes on lower brackets, and excise taxes on consumer goods.

• • •

REUTHER SAYS truly that there are tremendous needs that need to be filled "within the U. S. A." and what he calls the "free peoples."

But why does he omit from his peacetime planning the gigantic markets of the 800,000,000 people in the Soviet Union, China and the peoples democracies? The recent Moscow economic conference offered 10 billion dollars worth of business to the U. S. A. and other states as a starter! Imagine what this could do to avert a depression in the U. S. A.!

In his historic speech to the recent Party Congress, Premier Malenkov actually offered to help capitalist America avert a depression by proposing huge trade with our country.

Far from planning "a Malenkov depression" in the U. S. A. as the cynical press talks when it sneers at peace, Malenkov offers to fight depression here by way of trade!

• • •

THE PLOT to prevent a Korea truce and to spread the war to Asia will not bring prosperity to American labor. More war will only mean heavier taxes, unemployment in consumer industries, higher prices for food, etc.—a general lowering of living standards.

We can have peace and higher living standards, peace and jobs, if we insist that the Government plan for both. Reuther is absolutely right on this point.

But the halting of the Korean war must be the first step to a peacetime economy based on social security.

BOOK-BURNER

A Better World

by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

News About People

WE HAVE HAD many inquiries at the defense office about Al Lannon's condition. Lannon is still in the Beth Israel Hospital, 17th St. and Stuyvesant Square, Room 820. He greatly appreciated many cards and messages he has received, which should continue. This is the fourth week he has been there. It is now three weeks since the operation, which was a major one.

His recovery is necessarily slow and he may be there another few weeks. So far visitors are not permitted, as he needs his strength to recuperate.

He is in good spirits and we are assured by his physicians he should be in good shape by the time he leaves the hospital, free from the pain which has bothered him for over 10 years and minus the ulcers which caused it.

Further inquiries come to all of us about Eugene Dennis, who was operated on at Atlanta Penitentiary for a gall bladder complication a few weeks ago. We are happy to say that Gene has made an excellent recovery, under all the difficulties of a prison hospital and from all reports is in good shape.

From what we hear from their families all of the imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party are in good health and spirits. However, if more were doing outside to build a vigorous nationwide movement for amnesty they would feel much more satisfied.

Marion Bachrach's excellent pamphlet on "Amnesty" was sold out in the first edition of 10,000. A new edition with an up-to-date introduction is on the press at this writing. It is a 5-cent pamphlet, published by the New Century Publishers, and will help create interest, as well as explain the necessity and possibility of creating a demand for amnesty, and background for setting up amnesty committees. Be sure it is available and distributed in your community.

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I HAD A LETTER from Baltimore with news of the second group of Smith Act victims to go to prison. Some excerpts follow:

"George (Meyers) wrote that he received a St. Patrick's Day card from Kathie and you—and 'Please drop them a line for me and tell them how much I appreciated their thinking of me. Naturally, I thought of them, too, on that day, along with Bill and some others, not so Irish.' You can imagine how much the greetings meant to George!

"I think if friends made a point of remembering holidays, with a greeting card, since correspondents are so restricted, it would affirm a great deal to our political prisoners. For instance, with Easter coming up, it would be wonderful for a flood of cards to be going out! (Don't forget Mothers' Day for women political prisoners.—E.G.F.)

"George feels well, is losing some weight, and is acquiring a tan from working outdoors on 'construction work.' At present, he's down by the river, sawing tree stumps, clearing the ground, etc. He writes it doesn't bother his back at all; he has always liked outdoor work.

"He is receiving the Baltimore 'Sun' and 'U. S. News and World Report' and is requesting some Maryland census reports.

"Jeannette (Bayerman) has visited Maurice, who is also well and assigned to clerical work in the laundry department at Lewisburg Federal Penitentiary.

"Dorothy Rose Blumberg is in her usual good spirits and assigned as assistant to the librarian at the Women's Federal Penitentiary at Aldersen, West Va.

"Roy (Wood) is also fine. He has something to do with the storing and supplying of food."

I heard also that Mrs. Frankfeld is assigned to clerical work at the Aldersen Penitentiary. This institution is the only Federal prison for women in the United States.

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WE HAD a visit here in New York this past week from Mrs. Helen Winter, who was en route to see her husband, Carl Winter, at Lewisburg Penitentiary, for the first time in several months. Mrs. Winter is also a Smith Act defendant in Detroit, Mich. She has been quite ill, confined to bed with a serious condition of thrombo-phylitis. She has to use a crutch to get around and must stay off her feet as much as possible. She will return to her home in Detroit. We were happy to get even a fleeting glimpse of this wonderful woman and our love and best wishes go with her.

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A SPLENDID and moving pamphlet, **"This Is My Husband,"** by Esther Cooper Jackson, published by the National Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, 1660 Fulton St., Room 21, Brooklyn 13, N. Y. It is 25 cents per copy. It tells of the life, struggles and beliefs of James Jackson, Communist leader, and the urgent need for political amnesty for him and his colleagues.

The committee which publishes the pamphlet, in which James W. Ford and Esther Jackson are active, is organized "to halt the growing attacks upon Negro leaders." It lists four major demands:

1. Find and prosecute the murderers of Mr. and Mrs. Harry T. Moore.
2. Repeal the Smith and Walter-McCarran Acts; grant amnesty to Benjamin J. Davis, Henry Winston and their associates.
3. Restore passport rights to Paul Robeson and other Negro citizens now barred from traveling abroad.
4. Enact federal and state FEPC laws; stop all jimcrow in government and in the nation's capital.

Mrs. Jackson's pamphlet is an inspiring defense of a fighter for the people, now a political refugee, and her appeal to support the amnesty movement should enlist wide support.

Biedenkapp

(Coninued from Page 2)

Union of New York, now part of the CIO.

In 1937 through 1940 he was active in building the CIO in the New York and Connecticut areas, and is remembered by many unionists there.

Deeply class conscious from his early years, Beidenkapp joined the Communist Party upon its founding in 1919. He formed a committee defending victims of the 1920 Palmer raids, forerunners to today's McCarran raids against foreign-born workers. He was active in the fight to save Sacco and Vanzetti, worked as a field representative of the Friends of Soviet Russia, and devoted much time to relief for the Spanish Loyalists.

In recent years, he was active as an agitator and organizer for the party, particularly in recruiting campaigns. He was regarded as a stirring agitator and effective mass speaker. He toured the country for the CP on his 70th birthday, and was fully active until his 73rd birthday when he suffered a stroke from which he never fully recovered.

CP TRIBUTE

The National Committee of the Communist Party said yesterday it "deeply mourns the death of Fred Beidenkapp, veteran of innumerable working class struggles, stalwart fighter for peace, equality and socialism.

"Our valued co-worker until illness struck him a few years ago, Comrade Fred was a tireless traveler who carried the message of our party to the workers in small communities and the farmers in remote parts of the country. His visits to the national office always brought us a wealth of rich experiences, and illuminating accounts of what the plain people were thinking and doing.

"All his life he showed a true Communist concern for the working people of our country—Negro and white, native and foreign born.

"Our sympathy goes to the scores of Americans who feel deeply the loss of this dear comrade and and friend."

The statement was signed by William Z. Foster, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry.

Rosenbergs

(Coninued from Page 3)

produced, in September, 1945, a sketch of the cross-section of the Nagaski atombomb and a 12-page explanatory report."

The Rosenberg charge Greenglass, star prosecution witness, committed perjury when at the trial in 1951 he claimed to have produced from memory a cross-section drawing of the bomb.

Bloch told the court a scientific affidavit attested that Greenglass could not have aroginally sketched a cross-section of the bomb or explained its workings "because of his lack of scientific knowledge."

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Vishinsky

(Continued from Page 1)

cision against ratifying the draft covenants on human rights "certainly takes the bottom out" of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights.

Indian delegate Kamaladevi Chattopadhya was joined by the Egyptian chairman of the commission and delegates from Chile and Uruguay in expressing regret over the U. S. decision.

U. S. Delegate Mrs. Oswald B. Lord told the commission in her opening speech this morning:

"The climate of world opinion does not yet seem favorable to the conclusion of the covenants.

"The covennts will not have the expected effectiveness in the field of human rights, and since they will not receive the general acceptance initially anticipated, my government has concluded that in the present stage of international relations it would not ratify the covenants."

Soviet delegate P. D. Morosov criticized the U. S. for refusing to ratify the covenants even before they were completed.

British delegate Samuel Hoare said he shared the same apprehensions as the U. S. but agreed with Morosov that the decision on ratification should come after the covenants are completed.

KOREA PARLEY

The Chinese and Korean truce negotiators yesterday offered to return some 600 sick and wounded prisoners — including 100 Americans—but Gen. Mark Clark's truce team protested the count.

The Koreans and Chinese said they would consider the U. S. request, and officers for both sides met after the main session to continue working out the mechanics for the exchange.

Col. Willard Carlock, Galveston, Tex., head of the U. S. team, asked the Koreans and Chinese to select a site inside the neutral zone around Panmunjom for actual exchange of POWs. Carlock also made proposals on facilities to handle returned prisoners, mechanics of supplying repatriate rosters, maintenance of order in the repatriation center, hours of operation and the naming of control and duty officers.

The U. S. plan called for exchange operations to be carried out approximately from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. daily. The Koreans and Chinese said they would present their views tomorrow.

ILWU

(Coninued from Page 3)

Act indictment in Hawaii; the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act; Coast Guard screening and the application of the Taft - Hartley Law.

• **Economic Outlook,** and how it will affect ILWU's negotiations.

• **An American Policy for Peace.** A call for immediate cease-fire in Korea, negotiations with all nations and an achievement of a lasting peace.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

employes should get special consideration."

The municipal workers in three major civil service unions—AFL Sanitationmen's Association, City Employes Union and Uniformed Firemen's Association—went ahead with plans for a heavy turnout at the budget hearings. They held a jointly-sponsored wage rally last night at Webster Hall at which their leaders submitted a program to block the threatened $38,900,000 service cut, the cut in pensions, elimination of the Health Insurance Plan, speedup operations and dismissal of more than 15,000 workers.

A drive against the higher-fare Transit Authority plan, organized by Local 475 of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, has been getting a heavy response. The UE local distributed 8,000 leaflets before subways and factories protesting fare rises.

Attached to the leaflet was a petition for signatures and Nat Manley, legislative director of the union, said 2,000 names had already been forwarded to the Mayor.

Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman yesterday blasted the budget as a "signal of planned surrender to the bankers, the economy axe men who are out to cripple city service, and to the fare increase crowd."

"Mayor Impellitteri went into a budget retreat and kept on retreating until he completely surrendered the city to the real estate crowd, the bankers and Tom Dewey," said Marcantonio.

Kenya

(Coninued from Page 3)

"checked" and hung on a blanket outside.

Roads leading to Kapenguria were sealed off by armored cars mounting two-pounder guns.

The surrounding forests and brush-covered countryside were combed to stamp out any movements of protest or struggle.

A small plane droned overhead as further insurance against and demonstration.

Kenyatta and five other African defendants have been on trial since Nov. 18.

Steel

(Coninued from Page 3)

pat on present wages until a new escalator agreement based on the government's new index can be worked out.

He said the UAW executive board would review "this whole matter" April 28 and that the UAW would meet again with GM in May to discuss witching to the new index.

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McCARRAN-WALTER FOE FRAMED FOR ACTIVITIES

DETROIT. — Saul Grossman, executive secretary of the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, was indicted March 27 by a Federal Grand Jury in Washington, D. C., on three count of contempt of Congress arising out of his appearance before the House Un-American Activities Committee last year.

The following statement was issued by Mr. Grossman:

"The indictment is part of a plot to hamstring the efforts of the American people to repeal the vicious Walter-McCarran Act, in which the Michigan Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is taking an active role.

"It follows the recent statement made by Rep. Francis Walter on the floor of Congress that only 'professional Jews' were opposing the Walter-McCarran Act, of which he is co-author. Reactionary Congressmen like Walter, and the forces behind them, are well aware of the tremendous movement against the Act which is daily gathering momentum. They know that major Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations, labor, veteran and civic groups have spoken out in protest and are organizing to defeat the Act. In their attempt to head off this growing movement, they are resorting to vilification of opponents of the Act, open anti-Semitism, and citations for contempt of Congress. They will not succeed in these crude attempts. Instead, I am confident that the American people will win the fight for repeal of the Walter-McCarran Act and its replacement with an immigration and nationality law in keeping with our democratic traditions.

'March of Labor' Tells Drama of South Fishermen

A remarkable story of union organization in the South is featured in the April issue of March of Labor, off the press this week. A picture story with dramatic text, it relates the many-sided struggles and solidarity of the Negro menhaden fishermen organized in the Fur & Leather Workers Union.

The growing demand for labor unity sets the keynote of the issue. The practical proposals of a top AFL leader, Hugo Ernst of the Hotel & Restaurant Employes, for immediate united action are given in detail. A story of strike solidarity in the Quad-Cities tells of one industrial community where unions of all affiliations are finding a way to unite against the employers offensive.

Cover treatment and an article with pictures from the movie tell what's behind the "Storm Over Silver City"—the big to-do over the full-length moving picture, "Salt of the Earth," made by Hollywood experts and working miners of the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union.

"Stop That Magazine!" is the title of an article by DeWitt Gilpin which tells the fighting union background of John Steuben, MOL editor, and why the Eisenhower administration is out to "get" him and his magazine.

"Do Ball Players Ever Work?" is the first of a series of sports articles. "Busmen Take a Holiday" examines the lessons of the New York bus strike. The new cost-of-living index is explained. A challenging letter to the editor gives some startling facts about the Rosenberg case.

Other articles deal with a shop example of how to stop speedup, the fight around Taft-Hartley in Congress, and March of Labor's first forum in the San Francisco Bay Area.

Classified Ads

APARTMENT WANTED

YOUNG couple needs furnished or unfurnished, heated or unheated apartment in Manhattan. Box 697, Daily Worker.

ROOM WANTED

WOMAN wants room preferably mid-west side. Possible arrangements. Partial or in exchange for baby-sitting. Box 532, Daily Worker.

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To All Press and Club Representatives

BUNDLE DEADLINES

All orders for Sunday Workers must be in the business office no later than 11 a.m. Thursdays due to the elimination of the New York-Harlem Late Edition.

Circulation Dept.

Congress Witchhunters Blamed For Attacks on 'Salt of Earth'

DENVER.—Rep. Donald Jackson (R-Cal) of the House Un-American Committee now conducting a witchhunt against "subversives" in Los Angeles, has been held directly to blame for setting off the terror campaign in New Mexico aimed to halt filming of "Salt of the Earth."

A release from the headquarters of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union here made the charge against Jackson in a review of the terror campaign:

"Three fires, two sluggings, bullet holes in a car, damage to property, the illegal arrest and detention of a leading citizen of Mexico—these are some of the more violent steps that have been taken against the making of a motion picture by a trade union.

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"The organization is the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. The film is 'Salt of the Earth,' made on location near Silver City, N. M., with a cast composed principally of members of Local 890.

"All of these illegal and violent attempts to interfere with freedom of expression came after a speech in Congress, Feb. 24, by Rep. Donald Jackson. Every effort to whip up the vigilante spirit that resulted in violence was based upon quotations from Rep. Jackson's speech.

"After lying about the picture and misrepresenting it completely, Rep. Jackson said it would 'harm the United States' if shown abroad. We say to Rep. Jackson that our picture will help the U. S. by portraying American working people at their best.

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"We say also that no movie producer, even if he tried, could harm the U. S. as much in world opinion as Rep. Jackson's hysterical spech and the violence that followed it.

"Three fires within a week have destroyed property of the two IUMM&SW local unions in New Mexico and one of their rank-and-file leaders. On March 8, the union hall of Local 890 at Bayard (near Silver City) was set afire. Evidence was found of a deliberately short-circuited transformer.

"On March 15, the union hall of IUMM&SW Local 415 at Carlsbad burned to the ground.

"On March 17, the home of Floyd Bostick, an officer of Local 890 at Bayard, and an actor in 'Salt of the Earth,' was burned to ashes. Three previous attempts had been made within a week to set fire to Bostick's home.

"Leaders of the Catholic Church in the Silver City area cooperated in every way possible with the filming of 'Salt of the Earth.' They made their church properties available for church and school scenes. One scene was made inside a church during a baptism service. Fathers John Patrick Linane, Francis Smerke, Pedro Ruiz and Henry Saxon issue a joint public statement decrying the violence, calling for decency and order.

"Contrary to some reports, making of the movie was not cut short by vigilante action. Ninety-nine percent of the people in the area were either favorable to the movie makers or neutral. State police came in and helped give protection against the 1 percent of hoodlums and lunatics.

"Now that Rep. Jackson has attacked Methodist Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam as a servant of 'the Communist front,' and another member of the House Un-American Committee, its chairman, Rep. Harold Velde (R-Ill) has indicated a desire to investigate the clergy in general, perhaps the four priests at Silver City will be accused of wearing red underwear beneath their clerical robes."

SECOND ART SHOW APRIL 11-19 BY VETERANS FOR PEACE

The Second National Veterans Art Show organized by the American Veteran for Peace will get under way this year the week of April 11 through April 19, at 77 Fifth Ave.

The show is sponsored by such figures in the art world as Philip Evergood, Charles White, Anthony Toney, Harry Gottlieb, Robert Gwathmey, Raphael Soyer, Philip Reisman, Jack Levine, Lena Gurr, Edward Melcarth, and Aaron Goodelman.

Last year's show introduced more than 50 veteran artists to the public, most of whom exhibited for the first time.

It was viewed by more than 1,500 people. Lectures and social events filled the calendar and are scheduled for this year as well.

Prizes will be given by a jury composed of leading artists. A special group of prizes awarded by the attending public in secret ballot is a feature of the art show.

The exhibit will be on view daily 5 p.m. to 10 p.m and Saturday and Sunday 2 to 10 p.m. Admission 25 cents.

SOVIET HIGHER EDUCATION

By JOSEPH CLARK

(Third of a Series)

MOSCOW.

Since there are seven years of compulsory education in the Soviet Union, I asked Ludmila Dubrovina, deputy minister of educaton of the RSFSR, what the 14-year-old does after completing the seventh grade.

"The majority even now go on to the eighth grade," she replied. A sizeable percentage of other enter specialized schools which have a three or four year course of study. Students graduate from these technicums or normal schools as junior engineers, teachers, etc. A third category goes on to trade schools where young people learn a skilled trade in a two year course. General educational subjects are also taught in these vocational schools which are under the Ministry of Labor Reserve.

Parallel with the schools for children there are schools for working and collective farm youth. These offer evening courses where one can complete a seven or 10 year education while continuing to work in industry or on the farm. The curriculum is the same as in the regular schools but classes are held four days a week instead of six. Many trade school graduates, Ludmila Dubrovina said, complete their secondary education in these evening schools.

Higher education follows completion of secondary school. The colleges, or institutes and universities are under the ministries of ther respective fields and are coordinated by the Ministry of Higher Education, an all-union ministry. The universities give a five year program. The courses in colleges or institutes are four to six years. For example, the course in a Pedagogic Institute is four years, the technical or engineering Institute five years and Medical Institute six years.

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After graduation from college or university students can earn higher degrees. An aspirant for the degree of candidate of science takes a three year post-graduate course of study. When he gets his credits he "defends" his dissertation or thesis and becomes a candidate of some specific science. The defense of the thesis is a discussion of the thesis between professors and experts in the field with the aspirant.

Then if the student wants to get his doctorate he studies two more years and defends a doctor's thesis. When preparing for his doctorate the student gets time off from his work, with his full salary as a candidate of science.

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For school children, in addition to classroom work and activity there is a complex of extra-curricular and recreational-educational activity. Thus, the bigger cities have palaces of Pioneers. Each community also has its pioneer house. There are special children's parks, movie houses, children's theatres, stadiums, summer and winter camps, tourist stations libraries, etc. These provide leisure time activity under professional supervision thus relieving working parents of anxieties about what their children are doing after school hours.

During and after the war a large number of children's homes—as orphanages are called here—were set up. These offer the full seven year education while providing completely for the material needs of the orphans. "As the war years recede in time," Ludmila Dubrovina said, "the number of these children's homes has declined considerably."

Each Soviet republic has its own Ministry of Education. A proposal was made at the recent 19th congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to set up an all-union ministry in addition, such as exists for higher education. "This proposal is now being discussed by educators," the minister said, "and it has not yet been resolved."

NELSON TO ADDRESS WRITERS' AND ARTISTS' MEET APRIL 17

Steve Nelson, author of "The Volunteers," is flying in from Pittsburgh April 17 to speak at the writers and artists meeting sponsored by his publishers, Masses & Mainstream.

This will be the first occasion at which Nelson's major cultural contribution, a personal narrative of his experiences in Spain, will be dramatized. Leading progressive figures in the arts will join Nelson at this cultural rally.

Nelson's book is the latest in a series published by Masses & Mainstream. Authors of the other books, including Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Lloyd L. Brown, and V. J. Jerome, will be among those to whom tribute will be paid for their outstanding contribution to the fight for peace and against McCarthyism.

'The Volunteers' is enjoying a wide sale. It has been greeted in reviews by Howard Fast, Alvah Bessie, as a significant literary achievement and a weapon in the campaign to secure a reversal of Nelson's conviction for "sedition."

In announcing Nelson's appearance at the meeting, M&M editor Samuel Sillen said:

"This will highlight the fact that Steve Nelson's fight is the cause of all progressive cultural workers. In his letters from jail while his book was in preparation, Steve showed the keenest concern about the mounting attacks on teachers, writers, artists. He is most eager, he told me on the phone the other day, to take part in M&M's fifth anniversary meeting in defense of democratic culture."

The meeting will take place at Manhattan Plaza, 66 East 4 Street. Tickets may be obtained from progressive bookshops and the magazine office at 832 Broadway.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

The Tugerson Brothers Made a Choice

IN SIGNING to play ball for the Hot Springs (Ark) team in the Cotton States League, a league with four cities in Mississippi, brothers James and Leander Tugerson were consciously choosing to battle jimcrow in its most vicious stronghold.

It hasn't been generally mentioned, but both happen to be crack pitching stars of the championship Indianapolis team of the Negro American League. Here is James' record in two years with the club. In '51, he won 10 and lost 4 on the mound, with an earned run mark of 2.12, and whacked a rousing .343, playing the outfield when he wasn't pitching. Brother Leander made his debut with Indianapolis last year, winning 7 and losing 3, with an earned run average of 2.11.

Now the Negro League isn't what it used to be since "organized baseball" was cracked and the big names left, but two players of that caliber still will pull down $5,000 a year or more. In a Class C League like the Cotton States it is doubtful if they would do better than $1,500.

So their choice, like that of Nat Clifton in leaving the higher paying Globetrotters to end the lily-whiteness of New York professional basketball, was a knowing one in the fight for sports democracy. And being where it was, of course, even more of a tough personal decision to make. In our society's generally prevailing "what's in it for me" morality, the decision of the two Negro ballplayers to go into the Cotton States League sure rates a second thought and a moment's pondering.

We suggest that right now, in case you haven't read the news story from Hot Springs elsewhere in this paper, you turn to it and read the statement issued by the brothers when the State of Mississippi refused to allow the Hot Springs team to play in Jackson, Natchez, Greenville or Meridian. You probably didn't read it in a "big" newspapers though the AP filed it from Greenville.

The Tugersons are fighting for their right as Americans to earn their living at the work of their choosing in Mississippi or anywhere else that's supposed to be in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A word should be said on the role to date of the Hot Springs clubowners, Louis Goltz and H. M. Britt. In the face of a league decision to throw Hot Springs out, Goltz and Britt have taken a principled stand and refused to back down on their hiring of the Tugerson brothers.

It doesn't matter to what extent their stand might be motivated by some long-range financial vision which, basing itself on the attendance booms wherever jimcrow is ended, sees democratic baseball as the only ultimate solution for the hard-pressed minors, especially in the South. They are on sound grounds in saying "Why not leave it to the fans?"

All experience, in the South as elsewhere, shows that the fans will basically judge participants in our national pastime on their ability to hit, throw, run and field. The ground-breaking experience of Dallas in ending the Texas League's lily-white policy last year proves this to the hilt. Not only did pitcher Dave Hoskins (who chose Dallas when he could have played a higher minor league classification up north) help win the pennant with a 22-10 season, but all attendance records at home and away were smashed by the pioneering Dallas Club. (This has happened before. The all-time National League attendance record, 350,000 more than its closest rival, was set both for home and away attendance by the Brooklyn Dodgers of 1947, the year Jackie Robinson came on.)

Prospective attendance aside for the moment, the Hot Springs magnates are still making a good fight for elementary civil rights and should be backed to the hilt. Yesterday they wired Commissioner Ford Frick for help. Here is Frick's chance to show he is not Happy Chandler the Second.

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Holman Lays It on the Line

GOOD FOR Nat Holman. From what the former CCNY coach is saying, he means to pull no punches in the departmental trial coming up April 27. Tuesday night he said "The Board of Higher Education is trying to find a scapegoat to cover up its own policy delinquencies of the past eight years."

Nat quoted as follows from the charges against him: "Professor Holman took no concrete steps to protect his players by removing them or recommending their removal from this environment (Madison Square Garden) which was seething with potential corrupting influences,"

Said Nat: "This ignores the fact that the decision to play in Madison Square Garden was made by the president of the college, the faculty athletic committee, of which I was not a member, and APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF HIGHER EDUCATION."

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The Post Extends Ruth's Yankee Career

COME, COME, New York Post, let's have some respect for the "whos," "whats," "whens," and "wheres" in the sports section at least, even if the rest of the paper has thrown those good old standbys overboard.

On the back page of Tuesday's Post was a big three column picture of the one and only Babe Ruth signing a baseball for a kid. Says the caption 'It's none other than 'Mr. Basketball,' George Mikan as a hero-worshipping 12 year old getting the autograph of 'Mr. Baseball,' Babe Ruth. . . ."

George Mikan is 28 years old. That would put this scene in 1937, sixteen years ago. But Babe Ruth, shown in this picture with "New York" across his uniform, played his last year as a Yankee in 1934.

Let's try that caption again, shall we, Post?

•

COMMENT ON the Knick-Laker series here tomorrow. Wednesday night's game would have happened between the time this column was written on Wednesday and the time it appeared.

Bare FBI Use of Convict-Spy In Pittsburgh Union and CP

By ART SHIELDS

PITTSBURGH, April 8.—I needed fresh air yesterday. I had ben sitting too close to an FBI spy in the courtroom where Steve Nelson and his comrades are being tried. But I had hardly reached the curbstone on Grant street outside when I learned that another spy in the ranks of the steel workers had just been exposed by the Communist Party.

The spy was a glib young fellow named Percy Patterson. He had been sent into the union and the Communist Party while under parole on a charge of armed robbery.

The case of Patterson isn't unusual. He was only following the trail of thousands of stoolpigeons been sent into the unions in Pennsylvania since the Pinkertons framed the 20 Irish miners who were hanged 75 years ago. But the type is dangerous just the same. And I am giving the Communist Party's official warning about this representative of the undercover bacillus, whom it expelled.

The Communist Party statement says in part:

"After serving five years of a 10-year sentence for armed robbery Patterson was paroled in 1948 and sent into the Communist Party as a spy and provocateur. He joined a number of organizations, including the CIO United Steelworkers."

His job in the union was spying and disruption, the statement continues.

And "inside the Party his job was also to manufacture rumors and gossip and spread dissension, and disrupt the Party's activity for peace, for the advance of the labor movement and the struggle for Negro rights."

The FBI men held the parole whip over the spy's head. They could throw him back into prison to serve another five years any time they desired.

"This is one of the many abuses to which the decrepit parole system in our state is subject," the Communist statement declared.

Patterson is a Negro. "He spied not only upon his fellow workers in his union, but also betrayed his own people, the Negro people," the statement went on.

The Communist Party warns its members "to be on the alert" for Patterson, wherever he goes.

The labor spy is a union-buster, the Communists point out. "The steel and coal trusts have not yet given up their idea of smashing the unions . . . They have therefore been sending these creatures into the labor movement and building up their fifth column inside its ranks."

Patterson concealed his prison record when joining the Party.

In the Smith Act trial room yesterday, attorney Bertram Edises was attacking another spy, John Lautner, as a planted provocateur.

Lautner had been telling the prosecutor about force and violence statements that he says he made to Communist Party students while he was teaching a class in New York in 1947.

Edises objected. And at a sidebar conference out of hearing of the jury, the lawyer protested against this kind of testimony.

There is reason to believe that Lautner was planted in the Communist Party to make statements on violence for the purpose of convicting members later, the lawyer said.

"Such testimony is inherently and unfair," the attorney vigorously asserted. It must not be permitted.

But Judge Rabe F. Marsh allowed the stoolie to continue his story of what he said he told a class in New York, at which none of the defendants was present.

Judge Marsh incidentally has forbidden attorneys to state the grounds of their objection in the presence of the jury. This ruling is unprecedented in Smith Act trials. It cripples defense lawyers in combating the slanders of the FBI stoolies.

Steve Nelson is on trial with Ben Careathers, William Albertson, Irving Weissman and James H. Dolsen, Daily Worker writer.

DPO Meet Opens Tomorrow to Weigh Merger with 2 CIO Unions

The Distributive, Processing and Office Workers of America will begin its convention here tomorrow (Friday) 13 Astor Pl., with the proposed three-way merger with two CIO unions in the store field as a major issue.

Most of the delegates will come from New York's District 65, and Drug Employes Local 1199, but some will come from scattered locals in other areas.

This will be the first convention of the union since its merger with the former office and food and tobacco union.

An expected consummation of the new merger plan in time for the convention did not materialize, however. Representatives of the DPO, the United Retail, Wholesale and Department store, and the Department Store (Macy's) 1-S of the CIO, met with state CIO president Louis Hollander Tuesday.

Hollander was designated by Walter Reuther to handle the merger negotiations for the CIO. After the conference the three groups announced they had expressed a willingness to merge, but that the details must still be worked out. Merger explorations had been dragging for more than a year.

The three groups involved were once part of the CIO's URWDW but fell apart after some secessons and expulsions.

The convention will open with a report by Arthur Osman tomorrow morning on the union's two and one half years since the founding convention and will run through Saturday and Sunday morning.

Lawyers Guild Concert April 17 At Town Hall

The N. Y. Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild is sponsoring a concert at Town Hall April 17.

The performers will include folk singers Pete Seeger and Sonny Terry; vocalists Nadyne Brewer, Leon Bibb, Hope Foye; Kermit Moore, cellist; Alan Booth, Lucy Brown, pianists; Harry Smyles, clarinetist, and other instrumentalists and singers.

Jack Gilford will provide the comic interlude on the program. Elliot Sullivan will serve as emcee.

Tickets are available at the National Lawyers Guild, 40 Exchange Place. HAnover 2-5971.

PITTSBURGH ORDERS 1,000 COPIES OF MAY DAY ISSUE

From Pittsburgh, where pro-fascist terror has gone further than almost anywhere else in the country, we have received an order for 1,000 copies of the special May Day edition of the Worker, which will be out April 26.

We would like to hear at once from other areas, as well. Also time is growing short for May Day greetings from workers in shops, neighborhoods, organizations, etc.

We suggest that every supporter of the paper undertake to get a group greeting from fellow shopworkers, unionists, members of his or her organization, including Communist Party groups and neighbors.

This greeting might be signed: "From a group of workers of _____ shop (or industry), or "Friends of The Worker from _____ (neighborhood or town)"—with whatever message the group considers appropriate.

Deadline for greetings is April 16, so we suggest everyone get to work at once.

We want your expressions of support!

Rates are 1 inch	$ 8	Quarter Page	$ 95
2 inches	15	Half Page	190
4 inches	25	Full Page	380
8 inches	50		

You can order special bundles of the May Day edition at 12 copies for $1.

Union Offers Counseling Service FOR Prospective Negro Teachers

A counseling service for prospective Negro teachers, as part of a campaign to increase the number of Negro teachers in New York, has been announced by the Teachers Union. The union, which includes in its ranks thousands of experienced teachers and supervisors, will offer its services gratis to help Negro applicants secure teaching licenses by assisting them in such fields as:

Preparation for written and teaching tests.

Speech diagnosis.

Meeting eligibility requirements.

Appeals from unfavorable ratings.

Placement in vacancies.

Last year the Harlem Committee of the union completed a survey on the employment of Negro teachers which revealed that a shockingly small number of Negro teachers are employed in the public schools of the city. The total number of regularly appointed Negro teachers was shown to be only 1½ percent of the teaching staff. In the high schools the number of Negro teachers appointed totaled only ½ of 1 percent. Furthermore, of the Negro teachers employed, over 90 percent were assigned to areas of predominantly Negro population.

The results of the survey were embodied in a study which received widespread notice in the press and aroused considerable interest among proponents of democracy in employment practices and leading officials of the State Department of Education

Spot checks made recently indicate that no important change has taken place in the situation described in the survey.

The Teachers Union is convinced that there are many well-qualified Negro men and women who should be teaching in our schools. Many have been deterred from applying by reports of difficulties which they face in passing personal interview tests given by the Board of Examiners.

The Teachers Union is located at 206 W. 15 St., New York City; telephone, WAtkins 4-5524. The counseling service is sponsored by Union's Committee Against Discriminaton which meets on Wednesday at the union office. Appointments can be made by calling or writing the Committee at the above address.

Has your newsstand been running out of Daily Workers? Send a postcard giving the location, including the precise street corner, or call AL 4-7954.

What's On?

Tonight Manhattan

A CULTURAL FORUM on "The Writer and World War II" with speaker Ted Pollack, playwright, who will discuss criticisms of his "Wedding in Japan" and read scenes from his new play. Thurs., April 9 at 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr: $1.

FILM "WHEN WE GROW UP," and speaker, Charles Collins, Psychotherapist, speaks on "Impact of the Cold War on Children," at the ALP, 28 Greenwich Ave. Tonight at 8:30 p.m. Admission free.

Coming

SATURDAY, APRIL 11 "Calypso Capers" cabaret nite with Les Pine, Leon Bibb, candle-lit tables, West Indian dance rhythms, refreshments. $1. At the ALP Community Center, 230 W. 60th St., NYC.

DON'T MISS THIS! 2nd national Veteran's Art Show for Peace. April 11-19. 77 Fifth Ave. (14th and 16th Sts.) Meet the artists reception Saturday April 11, 2-10 p.m. 25c contribution. Auspices: Amer. Vets for Peace.

FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 8:30 p.m. John Howard Lawson will speak on Eugene Debs. (Note change in presently announced date.) ASP, 35 W. 64th St. SU 7-4677.

SUNDAY, APRIL 12. Last lecture in series "Theodore Dreiser," at the ASP, 35 W. 64th St. SU 7-4677.

VARIETY CONCERT GROUP: Margaret McCadden, contralto; Vera Nickoloff, folk singer; Zebedee Collins, folk dancer; Marie McBroom, concert pianist. Saturday, April 11, 8:45 p.m. sharp. Harmony Studio, 139 W. 125th St. Suite No. 6. Donation $1. Social, dancing

THURSDAY, APRIL 23 is "ASP Nite," at "Time for a Change." An evening of brilliant new tropical songs, satire drama at the Pythian, 139 W. 70th St. for reservations. Call or write ASP, 64 W. 64th St. Phone SU 4-4677.

To All Worker Supporters in Manhattan:

As of now, we have NOT reached even half our proposed goals in The Worker and Daily Worker circulation campaign. Yet we know thousands of Manhattanites are ready and anxious to read our paper.

We aim to hit our targets of 3100 Worker subs and 200 for the Daily Worker by the end of this month. We must have your cooperation for this.

By the end of this week, we must have at least 2000 Worker subs, or a thousand more than we have now. We can do it if you start plugging now, and come out in force over the week-end. We urge:

- That every Worker supporter in Manhattan go after at least one sub this week.
- That you come out for special campaigning over the week-end. We need at least 300 volunteers for this week-end push.

The week-end paper will include four extra pages on the Rosenberg frame-up, and we want to get this into the hand of the people in our borough.

Manhattan Freedom of the Press Committee.

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